APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/608,878	06/26/2003	Marc A. Smith	1026-086/MMM 302487.01	7470

21034	7590	05/03/2005	EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2672	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/608,878	SMITH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jin-Cheng Wang	2672	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-20_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-20_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Emmanuel

Pietriga, Jean-Yves Vion-Dury, Vincent Quint, 'VXT : A Visual Approach to XML

Transformations', Proc. Of the 2001 ACM Symposium on Document Eng., Atlanta, GA, Nov. 9-

10, 2001, Page 1-10 (hereinafter Pietriga).

Pietriga teaches in a computer readable medium, a treemap visualization engine for

generating treemap visualizations from arbitrary hierarchical data from a caller resource,

comprising:

Treemap generator object (*e.g., In Page 3, Pietriga discloses that XML and HTML*

development toolkit to build the parsing structure (tree0based) wherein standard parsing

structures are based on forests allowing partial document analysis and Document type analysis

and Transformation Toolkit processes DTDs and various XML schemas wherein XHTML

document generator is used to produce a browsable representation of D-Ts through a frame

based, hyperlinked representation. For example, XML nodes are modeled through a recursive

record type in which the label field contains the name of the node, the sub field contains an

ordered sequence of sibling nodes and the attr field contains a dictionary of attribute/value pairs

and the leaves of such trees are strings. In addition, Some IDEs for XML provide a graphical

representation of source structures, ranging from Java J Trees to more elaborate

representations using node link diagrams and VXT is used as visual representations of source

documents and DTDs act as background images in which XML documents, DTDs and

transformation rules are manipulated including the D-T instance generator. In Page 4, Pietriga

further discloses that VXT visual interface relying upon the Visual Transformation Machine

(VTM), a Java zoomable user interface toolkit allowing zooming/navigation of treemaps) that

receives an arbitrary set of hierarchical data (Large hierarchies such as file systems, Page 4) from

a caller resource (e.g., A mail document in XML or any other format to be converted to XML,

see Page 4 or DTD for the e-mail in Figure 1and the corresponding visual representation) and

draws a treemap representation of the data (See Page 4, in particular Fig 2 shows a node-link

representation and Fig. 3 shows a treemap representation); and

A treemap control object (e.g., *In Page 4, Pietriga further discloses that VXT visual*

interface relying upon the Visual Transformation Machine (VTM), a Java zoomable user

interface toolkit allowing zooming/navigation of treemaps. Moreover, in Page 3, Pietriga

discloses XML instances and DTDs can be displayed using a single visual representation system

focused on tree structures and in VXT, visual representations of source documents and DTDs act

as background images which can easily be panned and zoomed. . In addition, Some IDEs for

XML provide a graphical representation of source structures, ranging from Java J Trees to more

elaborate representations using node link diagrams and VXT is used as visual representations of

source documents and DTDs act as background images in which XML documents, DTDs and

transformation rules are manipulated including the D-T instance generator) for displaying the

treemap representation (Page 4, in particular Fig 2 shows a node-link representation and Fig. 3

shows a treemap representation) in a software application (VXT is a software module).

Claim 2:

The claim 2 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 1 except

additional claim limitation of the treemap generator object includes a TreemapGenerator

interface having a property that receives the set of hierarchical data as an XML string to form a

collection of Node objects. However, in Page 3, Pietriga discloses that XML and HTML

development toolkit to build the parsing structure (tree0based) wherein standard parsing

structures are based on forests allowing partial document analysis and Document type analysis

and Transformation Toolkit processes DTDs and various XML schemas wherein XHTML

document generator is used to produce a browsable representation of D-Ts through a frame

based, hyperlinked representation. For example, XML nodes are modeled through a recursive

record type in which the label field contains the name of the node, the sub field contains an

ordered sequence of sibling nodes and the attr field contains a dictionary of attribute/value pairs

and the leaves of such trees are strings. In addition, Some IDEs for XML provide a graphical

representation of source structures, ranging from Java J Trees to more elaborate representations

using node link diagrams and VXT is used as visual representations of source documents and

DTDs act as background images in which XML documents, DTDs and transformation rules are

manipulated including the D-T instance generator. In Page 4, Pietriga further discloses that VXT

visual interface relying upon the Visual Transformation Machine (VTM), a Java zoomable user

interface toolkit allowing zooming/navigation of treemaps. The node-link structure is

demonstrated in Fig. 2 of Page 4 and the node-link representation establishes relations between

parent and child nodes and the shape of nodes and the rule played by syntactic constructs such as

tag delimiters in text representations.

Claim 3:

The claim 3 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 2 except

additional claim limitation of the XML string includes a <Node> element for each treemap node,

the <Node> element having a child <Nodes> element that contains the child nodes of the

<Node> element. However, Pietriga discloses a parent node element corresponding to <Node>

element for a treemap node in Fig. 3 and the parent node element has child nodes, e.g., nodes

inside their parents (Page 4).

Claim 4:

The claim 4 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 2 except

additional claim limitation of a Nodes interface having a method that adds an individual node

object to the collection of Node objects. However, Pietriga further discloses VPMEs that adds an

individual node object to the collection of Node objects (see Page 6).

Claim 5:

The claim 5 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 1 except

additional claim limitation of a TreemapGenerator interface having a method that draws the

treemap representation of the data onto an object provided by the caller resource. However, in

Page 3, Pietriga discloses that XML and HTML development toolkit to build the parsing

structure (tree0based) wherein standard parsing structures are based on forests allowing partial

document analysis and Document type analysis and Transformation Toolkit processes DTDs and

various XML schemas wherein XHTML document generator is used to produce a browsable

representation of D-Ts through a frame based, hyperlinked representation. For example, XML

nodes are modeled through a recursive record type in which the label field contains the name of

the node, the sub field contains an ordered sequence of sibling nodes and the attr field contains a

dictionary of attribute/value pairs and the leaves of such trees are strings. In addition, Some IDEs

for XML provide a graphical representation of source structures, ranging from Java J Trees to

more elaborate representations using node link diagrams and VXT is used as visual

representations of source documents and DTDs act as background images in which XML

documents, DTDs and transformation rules are manipulated including the D-T instance

generator. In Page 4, Pietriga further discloses that VXT visual interface relying upon the Visual

Transformation Machine (VTM), a Java zoomable user interface toolkit allowing

zooming/navigation of treemaps. The node-link structure is demonstrated in Fig. 2 of Page 4 and

the node-link representation establishes relations between parent and child nodes and the shape

of nodes and the rule played by syntactic constructs such as tag delimiters in text representations.

Moreover, Pietriga further discloses arge hierarchies such as file systems in Page 4 and a caller

resource such as a mail document in XML or any other format to be converted to XML or the

DTD for the e-mail in Figure 1and the corresponding visual representation and draws a treemap

representation of the data in Fig. 3.

Claim 6:

The claim 6 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 1 except

additional claim limitation of a Nodes interface having a method that adds an individual node

object to a collection of Node objects. However, Pietriga further discloses VPMEs that adds an

individual node object to the collection of Node objects in which Pietriga discloses that the user

first selects the type of node he wants to create in a palette of icons and then clicks in an existing

node to add the new one and clicking in an empty region creates a new VPME and new VPME

nodes are created by extracting and converting subtrees from background XML instances (see

Page 6).

Claim 7:

The claim 7 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 1 except

additional claim limitation of a TreemapControl interface having a property that receives the set

of hierarchical data as an XML string to form a collection of Node objects. However, in Page 3,

Pietriga discloses that XML and HTML development toolkit to build the parsing structure

(tree0based) wherein standard parsing structures are based on forests allowing partial document

analysis and Document type analysis and Transformation Toolkit processes DTDs and various

XML schemas wherein XHTML document generator is used to produce a browsable

representation of D-Ts through a frame based, hyperlinked representation. For example, XML

nodes are modeled through a recursive record type in which the label field contains the name of

the node, the sub field contains an ordered sequence of sibling nodes and the attr field contains a

dictionary of attribute/value pairs and the leaves of such trees are strings. In addition, Some IDEs

for XML provide a graphical representation of source structures, ranging from Java J Trees to

more elaborate representations using node link diagrams and VXT is used as visual

representations of source documents and DTDs act as background images in which XML

documents, DTDs and transformation rules are manipulated including the D-T instance

generator. In Page 4, Pietriga further discloses that VXT visual interface relying upon the Visual

Transformation Machine (VTM), a Java zoomable user interface toolkit allowing

zooming/navigation of treemaps. The node-link structure is demonstrated in Fig. 2 of Page 4 and

the node-link representation establishes relations between parent and child nodes and the shape

of nodes and the rule played by syntactic constructs such as tag delimiters in text representations.

Moreover, Pietriga further discloses arge hierarchies such as file systems in Page 4 and a caller

resource such as a mail document in XML or any other format to be converted to XML or the

DTD for the e-mail in Figure 1and the corresponding visual representation and draws a treemap

representation of the data in Fig. 3. Pietriga further discloses VPMEs that adds an individual

node object to the collection of Node objects in which Pietriga discloses that the user first selects

the type of node he wants to create in a palette of icons and then clicks in an existing node to add

the new one and clicking in an empty region creates a new VPME and new VPME nodes are

created by extracting and converting subtrees from background XML instances (see Page 6).

Claim 8:

The claim 8 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 7 except

additional claim limitation of the XML string includes a <Node> element for each treemap node,

the <Node> element having a child <Nodes> element that contains the child nodes of the

<Node> element. However, in Page 3, Pietriga discloses that XML and HTML development

toolkit to build the parsing structure (tree0based) wherein standard parsing structures are based

on forests allowing partial document analysis and Document type analysis and Transformation

Toolkit processes DTDs and various XML schemas wherein XHTML document generator is

used to produce a browsable representation of D-Ts through a frame based, hyperlinked

representation. For example, XML nodes are modeled through a recursive record type in which

the label field contains the name of the node, the sub field contains an ordered sequence of

sibling nodes and the attr field contains a dictionary of attribute/value pairs and the leaves of

such trees are strings. In addition, Some IDEs for XML provide a graphical representation of

source structures, ranging from Java J Trees to more elaborate representations using node link

diagrams and VXT is used as visual representations of source documents and DTDs act as

background images in which XML documents, DTDs and transformation rules are manipulated

including the D-T instance generator. In Page 4, Pietriga further discloses that VXT visual

interface relying upon the Visual Transformation Machine (VTM), a Java zoomable user

interface toolkit allowing zooming/navigation of treemaps. The node-link structure is

demonstrated in Fig. 2 of Page 4 and the node-link representation establishes relations between

parent and child nodes and the shape of nodes and the rule played by syntactic constructs such as

tag delimiters in text representations. Moreover, Pietriga further discloses arge hierarchies such

as file systems in Page 4 and a caller resource such as a mail document in XML or any other

format to be converted to XML or the DTD for the e-mail in Figure 1and the corresponding

visual representation and draws a treemap representation of the data in Fig. 3. Pietriga further

discloses VPMEs that adds an individual node object to the collection of Node objects in which

Pietriga discloses that the user first selects the type of node he wants to create in a palette of

icons and then clicks in an existing node to add the new one and clicking in an empty region

creates a new VPME and new VPME nodes are created by extracting and converting subtrees

from background XML instances (see Page 6).

Claim 9:

The claim 9 is subject to the same rationale of rejection set forth in the claim 1.

Claim 10:

The claim 10 is subject to the same rational of rejection set forth in the claim 2.

Claim 11:

The claim 11 is subject to the same rational of rejection set forth in the claim 3.

Claim 12:

The claim 12 is subject to the same rational of rejection set forth in the claim 4.

Claim 13:

The claim 13 is subject to the same rational of rejection set forth in the claim 5.

Claim 14:

The claim 14 is subject to the same rational of rejection set forth in the claim 6.

Claim 15:

The claim 15 is subject to the same rational of rejection set forth in the claim 7.

Claim 16:

The claim 16 is subject to the same rational of rejection set forth in the claim 8.

Claim 17:

The claim 17 is subject to the same rationale of rejection set forth in the claim 1.

Claim 18:

The claim 18 is subject to the same rational of rejection set forth in the claim 2.

Claim 19:

The claim 19 is subject to the same rational of rejection set forth in the claim 3.

Claim 20:

The claim 20 is subject to the same rational of rejection set forth in the claim 4.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jin-Cheng Wang whose telephone number is (571) 272-7665. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 - 6:30 (Mon-Thu).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mike Razavi can be reached on (571) 272-7664. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

jcw

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